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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/988,821	11/20/2001	Ronald J. Vidal	1757.0260001	8685	
7	07/30/2003				
HOMER I. K	NEARL		EXAMI	EXAMINER	
MERCHANT & GOULD P.C. P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			SAFAVI, N	IICHAEL	
MINNEAFOL	15, MIN 33402-0903		EXAMINER SAFAVI, MICHAEL	PAPER NUMBER	
			3673	11	
			DATE MAILED: 07/30/2003 / 6		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
•	09/988,821	VIDAL ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	M. Safavi	3673	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a y within the statutory minimum of thin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI , cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 h	November 2001 .		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ Th	is action is non-final.		•
 Since this application is in condition for allows closed in accordance with the practice under Disposition of Claims 			
4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application			
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	wn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are rejected.			٠.
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accept	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on		lisapproved by the Examiner.	
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep	-		
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	arniner.		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		0.440() () ()	
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:			
1. Certified copies of the priority documents			
2. Certified copies of the priority documents			
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bu* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	•	
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	c priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(e) (to a provisional application)	١.
a) The translation of the foreign language pro	* *		
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 9	5) Notice of	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 5, 6, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Each of claims 5 and 20 recite "the Continental Shelf" when the term to "continental Shelf" does not appear to have an antecedent within the claim language. It is not clear as to what, specifically, Applicant intends with the recitation of "the Continental Shelf".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-10 and 13-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morishige in view of Peterson.

Morishige discloses, Figs. 38, 42, and 44, for example, installing a plurality of ducts and cables 6032-6036 extending from one onshore first point to an offshore point or "offshore

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termination point", as at or along 6013 or any point of 6002 extending along the seabed, as well as from another onshore second point to an or the same offshore point.

Peterson discloses installation of a plurality of ducts and cables from one onshore first point to an offshore point, or "offshore termination point", as well as from another onshore second point to an or the same offshore point, col. 1, lines 37-47; col. 2, lines 16-23; col. 3, lines 57-65; 6, lines 36-43; and co. 6, line 57 to col. 7, line 6. The ducts or cables may be placed from onshore to offshore or from offshore to onshore. The offshore point, or "offshore termination point", can be an offshore platform and may extend several kilometers including up to and more than 50 kilometers from the shore, col. 3, lines 57-65. In both Morishige and Peterson the extension of the ducts and cables can be seen as spanning a shallow region as well as a relatively deep region of water which would inherently include a continental shelf portion of an ocean floor.

To have extended the ducts and cables of Morishige from either onshore point to offshore point or visa versa for as much as at least 2 kilometers and up to about 20 kilometers from either onshore point to an offshore point as well as span a continental shelf in the process with the depth of an offshore point being at or less than 200 meters, thus covering all offshore intervals which would be included within a onshore to onshore span, (i.e., including all depths, lengths, and formations within the span of water), would have constituted an obvious expedient to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made in view of Peterson with Peterson disclosing the flexibility or adaptability of either direction of point to point installation.

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5. Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peterson in view of Morishige.

Peterson discloses installation of a plurality of ducts and cables from one onshore first point to an offshore point, or "offshore termination point", as well as from another onshore second point to an or the same offshore point, col. 1, lines 37-47; col. 2, lines 16-23; col. 3, lines 57-65; 6, lines 36-43; and co. 6, line 57 to col. 7, line 6. The ducts or cables may be placed from onshore to offshore or from offshore to onshore. The offshore point, or "offshore termination point", can be an offshore platform and may extend several kilometers including up to and more than 50 kilometers from the shore, col. 3, lines 57-65.

Morishige discloses, Figs. 38, 42, and 44, for example, installing a plurality of ducts and cables 6032-6036 extending from one onshore first point to an offshore point or "offshore termination point", as at or along 6013 or any point of 6002 extending along the seabed, as well as from another onshore second point to an or the same offshore point. In both Morishige and Peterson the extension of the ducts and cables can be seen as spanning a shallow region as well as a relatively deep region of water which would inherently include a continental shelf portion of an ocean floor.

To have extended the ducts and cables of Peterson for as much as at least 2 kilometers and up to about 20 kilometers from either onshore point to an offshore point as well as span a continental shelf in the process with the depth of an offshore point being at or less than 200 meters, thus covering all offshore intervals which would be included within an onshore to

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onshore span, (i.e., including all depths, lengths, and formations within the span of water), would have constituted an obvious expedient to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made in view of Morishige as well as in view of the noted disclosure by Peterson.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M. Safavi whose telephone number is (703) 308-2168.

County Court